

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

This strategy proposes avenues for obtaining additional funds in support of UNEP/MAP objectives, as well as improvements in coherence, coordination and programme management that would support resource mobilization efforts. Appendix one presents a detailed list of activities in the 2012-2013 Programme of Work for which funding has not been secured. The document includes comments provided by Contracting Parties.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), and its legal framework, the Barcelona Convention, were adopted in 1975 and 1976 respectively, under the umbrella of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The main objectives of the Barcelona Convention are to assess and control marine pollution; ensure sustainable management of natural marine and coastal resources; integrate environmental protection into social and economic development; protect the marine environment and coastal zones; protect natural and cultural heritage; strengthen solidarity among Mediterranean coastal States; and contribute to an improvement of the quality of life in the Mediterranean region. Seven Protocols addressing specific aspects of Mediterranean environmental conservation further develop and complete the UNEP/MAP – Barcelona Convention legal framework.

UNEP/MAP is recognized as a unique regional environmental legal framework and policy development process. As the guardian of the Barcelona Convention it coordinates the implementation of the Convention and related protocols. Its historical role in the Mediterranean is well recognized and respected both by the Parties and other key players in the region. It is the key environmental governance structure in the Mediterranean, with a longstanding pollution monitoring programme, a network of focal points in partner countries and a diversified network of regional activity centers that offer their expertise to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols in the Mediterranean countries.

The 21 countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea and the European Union (EU) are the Contracting Parties (CPs) to the Barcelona Convention. They decide on MAP strategies, programmes and budget at biannual Ministerial meetings. A Coordinating Unit, based in Athens, performs legal and representational functions, facilitates dialogue and coordinates MAP's Programme of Work. Six technical Regional Activity Centers and a programme, so-called MAP components, assist Mediterranean countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention and the Protocols: MEDPOL, Greece, is responsible for marine pollution assessment and control; REMPEC, Malta, for Marine Pollution Emergency Response; SPA/RAC, Tunisia, for Biodiversity and Protected Areas; PAP/RAC, Croatia, for the promotion of Integrated Coastal Zone Management; BP/RAC, France, for prospective analyses of environment and sustainable development; CP/RAC, Spain, for Sustainable Consumption and Production; and INFO/RAC, Italy, for Environmental Information Systems.

UNEP/MAP is primarily financed by the Contracting Parties through assessed contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF). Other sources of funding include voluntary contributions from the European Commission and its Contracting Parties, UN organizations, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other ad hoc donors. UNEP/MAP thus enjoys a relatively solid funding base and does not depend on external donors for its core activities. However, to realize its full potential and implement an ambitious agenda, raising funds is an integral part of UNEP/MAP work.

The MAP system can therefore build on solid experience in raising funds, but needs to replace a largely ad hoc approach, whereby each MAP component struggles to find resources in order to meet its objectives, with a more coordinated and systematic approach. Such an approach will build on, and be greatly facilitated by, the continued implementation of the decision adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2008 to improve coordination, coherence and programme management. Working towards a stronger brand and a more unified UNEP/MAP system, as recommended in the 2010-2015 Information and Communication Strategy, will be equally important in supporting resource mobilization efforts. It is therefore timely to develop a resource mobilization strategy with the following main objectives:

- ***Secure adequate funding and support for the objectives of UNEP/MAP, in order to implement the Mediterranean Action Plan as developed in the five year plan;***
- ***Obtain timely, predictable and flexible voluntary funding, allowing for appropriate long-term planning of activities.***

The above would be achieved through a combination of financial resources aiming at supporting the UNEP/MAP as a whole, targeting a broad range of activities, including core functions; as well as specific priority activities included in the relevant plans and obtained within the framework of a coordinated, strategic and systematic approach.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND DONOR RELATIONS

Resource mobilization cannot be carried out in isolation, but must be placed in the broader context of overall UNEP/MAP goals, strategy, objectives and activities. The success of resource mobilization efforts will depend on the quality and performance of the organization as a whole: on the perception of its governing bodies, leadership and staff, on its added value, and on the relevance and cost-effectiveness of its activities. Resource mobilization therefore requires the combined effort of every level of the Organization to make its case for support: in justifying plans and budgets and demonstrating its added value, results and impact, as well as accountability for funds provided.

Developments in the donor community

Donor behavior has undergone significant changes over the past 10 to 15 years. Some are the result of the principles of the Paris Declaration and Accra Action Agenda. While these principles were specifically developed to make aid to recipient countries more effective, they have also influenced donor policies more generally, including in the provision of aid to the UN and other international organizations. Donors are increasingly providing aid to support the overall strategies of the recipient, relying on the recipients' own systems for reporting and accountability, and harmonizing their approaches to the recipient. Donors expect policies to be directed toward achieving clear goals, for progress toward these goals to be monitored, and for donors and recipients to be jointly responsible for achieving these goals. As a result, aid is often provided under broad strategic partnerships and cooperation arrangements between donor and recipient based on mutually agreed objectives. In short, donors no longer simply hand over money - they expect to be active partners.

While these are common trends, funding can be unpredictable as donors are driven by foreign and domestic policies, as well as by the media, NGOs and individuals in their funding choices. Donors' policies, definitions, priorities and reporting requirements also still vary greatly and lack coordination and standards. Organizations on the receiving end therefore have to relate to a patchwork of policies and practices that, taken together, do not necessarily add up to a coherent system for financing.

The UNEP/MAP seems to be confronted with this patchwork type of earmarked funding rather than benefiting from the tendencies resulting from the Paris/Accra agendas. The MAP system is faced with a heavy workload that comes from having to deal with a multitude of conditions, timelines and formats for submissions and reports. Lack of predictability that hamper planning and implementation, high staff costs, the obligation to advance money and find match funding add to the challenges.

A more assertive and concerted approach to resource mobilization should aim to decrease the dependency on a patchwork of small earmarked funds from many sources, and tap into resources that could potentially support a broad range of activities across the system, and include funding staff costs to lighten the burden on MTF.

Funding to the United Nations and other international organizations

Governments, especially those of wealthy industrialized countries, are the main sources of funding for most UN, international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). United Nations organizations typically receive between 80 and 95 percent of funds from their 10 biggest donors in this category. While progress has been made in expanding the donor base to include the private sector, emerging economies and the Arab world, income from those sources remains fairly modest. UNICEF is the exception, with more than one billion US dollars, or a third of its income, from the private sector, mainly made up of small contributions given on a regular basis by a large number of individuals around the world.

Foundations are private entities, established by individuals, companies or groups to distribute funds to organizations, and in some cases, to needy individuals. They are independent, with their own income, operating in accordance with criteria set by their funding sources and initial founders. They are similar to government aid agencies in that they are set up to donate money. Similar methodologies and approaches can therefore be applied in cooperation with both.

Working with private sector sources other than foundations requires different approaches, skills and networks. Turning wealthy individuals, corporations or the public at large into donors involves the ability to find, understand and persuade them to support one's organization. The various components of the UNEP/MAP system have experience in raising funds from bilateral and multilateral donors (mainly the Contracting Parties, the GEF and the EC) and to a limited degree from private ones.

Virtually all organizations that rely on voluntary funds have created devoted capacity for resource mobilization. The number of staff depends on the size and type of funding sources, and range from units with a handful staff to several hundred (UNICEF is an example of the latter). In general terms, raising funds from governments and foundations takes less investment than from the private sector.

COHERENCE, COORDINATION AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Donors need to be confident that activities for which financial support is provided have been subjected to thorough review and prioritization and that their contributions are managed efficiently. Solid programme management is therefore an important basis for successful resource mobilization. The presentation of convincing outlines of activities and budgets, thorough reports on implementation and use of funds are equally important for obtaining funds and an important resource mobilization tool.

The Governance paper (UNEP (DEPI)/MED IG. 17/4) provides a series of recommendations, many of them well underway, on how to improve coherence, coordination and programme management, all of key importance for successful resource mobilization. Of particular importance is the introduction of a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluations and a Five-Year Programme of Work with six main themes: governance; integrated coastal zone management; biodiversity; pollution control and prevention; sustainable consumption and production; and climate change. The Five-Year Plan and the more specific biannual plan and budget provide a framework for approaches, submissions and negotiations with donors and any external funds should go towards the objectives of the Plans. Both documents would benefit from a more user-friendly format, which would target external, interested partners as well as serving as an internal document. It would also benefit from the addition of a short, succinct narrative outline of the future direction and strategic goals of UNEP/MAP. It should answer simple, yet critical and fundamental questions such as what the organization is doing, and how, where it should be going in the future, and what it will take for the organization to achieve its stated goals. The strategy should set out main goals, core business lines, priorities, expected results and the methods employed to ensure good performance.

The Plans should aim to a) serve as the basis for resource mobilization b) encourage predictable and flexible funding; c) promote an equitable spread of contributions; d) encourage better coherence and coordination; and, e) project a professional image of the organization.

The introduction over the past few years of a strong planning framework will serve UNEP/MAP, with its diverse and loose structure, and be conducive to resource mobilization efforts.

CURRENT AND POTENTIAL DONORS

UNEP/MAP is funded by its Contracting Parties through ordinary contributions, made available on a biannual basis to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF). While providing a solid funding base, the amount, currently some € 5.5 million annually has not increased for the past three biennia as a result of a freeze on contributions introduced in 2004. In fact, inflation during the period since has resulted in an erosion of funds, while increasing demands have been placed on the MAP system. The Contracting Parties acknowledged in its meeting in Marrakesh in 2009 that lifting the freeze was necessary to enable the successful delivery of many of its mandated tasks. However, for the time being the recent financial crises poses a challenge to the implementation of this recommendation.

Additional voluntary funds to implement the key objectives of an ambitious agenda are therefore a necessity and a feature of UNEP/MAP work almost since its creation. One third of total funds available to UNEP/MAP come from voluntary contributions. While some of the CPs, in particular Italy, France, Spain, Greece and countries hosting the Regional Activity Centers (RACs) provided most of the voluntary funds in the past, other actors, in particular the European Union (EU) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), have created new and increasingly better resourced funding modalities in order to meet growing environmental concerns. EU and GEF funds have benefitted UNEP/MAP greatly, enabling the implementation of key objectives of the Five-Year Plan in a more sustainable manner, with support increasingly provided within the framework of strategic partnerships, based on joint objectives. The aim of this strategy is to broaden the donor base beyond the above-mentioned donors. Current and potential funding sources available to UNEP/MAP include:

Bilateral donors mainly but not exclusively among the Contracting Parties. They carry the main responsibility for the UNEP/MAP system as its founders and owners, propose and decide on programmes, and can ensure that demands placed on the system are commensurate with resources at its disposal. They can lead by example; their commitment to the system serves to convince and inspire other donors to support. While the current financial situation limits the availability of funds, no effort to increase voluntary funds from this group should be spared. Bilateral donors other than the Contracting Parties, while concerned about environmental issues affecting the Mediterranean region, have rarely contributed to MAP activities.

The European Union (EU) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). EU and GEF are likely to remain UNEP/MAP's major donors for the near future. Their funds are available through direct funding and through a variety of initiatives created to address specific, or a range of environmental concerns, often by groups of donors and organizations. *MedPartnership*, which is led by UNEP/MAP and the World Bank, receives most of its funds from GEF and supports activities to protect the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean. *Horizon 2020*, established by the EU and a coalition of partners, aims to de-pollute the Mediterranean through activities such as capacity building, pollution prevention and control and monitoring (including information-sharing systems).

Multilateral donors in particular UNDP, with offices in most of countries relevant to UNEP/MAP, could potentially become a strong partner. The World Bank has been a partner in several initiatives, such as the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (known as the MedPartnership, see above) and now also provides direct support to UNEP/MAP through the GEF funded "Knowledge and Governance" component of their Sustainable Development Programme. The European Investment Bank (EIB) and other financiers have created a group for funding Mediterranean investment projects. Possibilities for cooperation with the African Development Bank could be also explored.

A number of private foundations focus on environmental issues and should be further explored by UNEP/MAP. Examples include the Oak Foundation (climate change mitigation and conservation of marine resources), MAVA (conservation and biodiversity) and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. Further cooperation with TOTAL Foundation, which has already contributed some funds, could be explored.

Private sector funds have been provided to UNEP/MAP components at a modest level so far and could potentially be tapped into once the capacity to identify potential donors in this group and

manage such relations are in place. Approaches to the private sector must take into account various challenges and risks that such cooperation may involve.

The European Union (EU)

UNEP/MAP has a strong and privileged partnership with the EU as an active Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention and a major donor and policy driver in the Mediterranean region. EU policy development in the environmental sector contributes to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention through the legislation and activities of the Member States, as well as through a range of programmes and technical assistance (TA) that the EU has set in place for non-EU members in the Mediterranean. EU funds can be obtained through:

- *Direct grants*, intended for long-term, stable partnerships with international organizations based on mutually agreed objectives. The UNEP/MAP has benefited from small direct grants from the EU in the past.
- *Calls for proposals*, which are competitive bids managed either directly from Brussels or by EU country delegations. This funding source could be more beneficial to UNEP/MAP if a more systematic and coordinated approach was applied. When applying for funds under this modality, attention should be given to safeguarding UNEP/MAP priorities and work load involved.

The main funding instrument of relevance to UNEP/MAP is the thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP). The European Commission provides funds to UNEP under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2004. In its 2010 annual High-Level Meeting, the EC and UNEP agreed to develop a multi-annual joint programme of work under the ENRTP. UNEP/MAP has so far drawn most of their EU direct funds from the ENRTP, which are available to all countries except EU members and industrialized countries. The introduction of a joint programme of work aims to increase predictability and coherence in EU funding for UNEP. A recent agreement on two large projects under this programme will be developed in early 2012. Its implementation will support of the implementation of UNEP/MAP's Ecosystems Approach and Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Other potential thematic funding instruments include Regional and Research Funds. The Research Funds (FP7), which UNEP/MAP has started to participate in recently include the *Pegaso* and *Perseus* programmes.

Geography-based funding instruments of importance to UNEP/MAP activities include the *European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)*, which covers the Southern Mediterranean partner countries, and the *European Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA)*, which covers the candidate and accession countries in the Western Balkans and Turkey. These funding instruments have been valuable for the implementation of UNEP/MAP strategies, such as the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Pollution from Ships supported by the SAFEMED I and II Projects and implemented by REMPEC. However, there is concern that changing EU priorities towards direct implementation of technical cooperation programmes by the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), may imperil the mandate and funding opportunities of REMPEC.

Access to most of these instruments is based on a call for proposals. In the past, UNEP/MAP has participated in applications for these funds through consortia led by other organizations. Some Contracting Parties have raised concerns that such arrangement may jeopardize the priorities of Contracting Parties and the impartiality of UNEP/MAP, by favoring initiatives of some of its Contracting Parties over others, or by the participation of individual RACs in such initiatives without sufficient coordination with the Secretariat. To address these concerns, a recent application attempted to ensure the engagement of the entire UNEP/MAP system and invited all eligible countries to participate. There is also a concern that too many initiatives led by their own Steering Committees shifts decision-making in establishment of UNEP/MAP priorities away from the Contracting Parties, to these project-leading bodies.

It is also important to explore the opportunities that have opened up thanks to the establishment of the recent Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), which has a mandate to find financing for projects, with a focus on the de-pollution of the Mediterranean.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

GEF, an independent financing organization set up in 1991 with 182 member governments to address global environmental issues, has become the largest single global fund for environmental financing. It works with governments, international institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector on a wide range of environmental issues. As many other donors, GEF has moved towards broader programme funding in line with the Paris/Accra agendas, which encourages efforts by countries and organizations to harmonize, align and manage aid for results using a set of measurable indicators and related targets. GEF areas of work have evolved over the years and considerable attention has been given to the Mediterranean predominantly through its International Waters Focal Area.

The *Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership)* is a collective effort led by UNEP/MAP and the World Bank for the long-term reduction of environmental stress in hot-spots identified in the SAPs. Co-funded by GEF, it carries out activities in 13 countries operating through 12 executing agencies and with the financial support of 48 co-funders. This Partnership consists of two complementary components: the Regional Component led by UNEP/MAP and the Investment Fund led by the World Bank. Sustainability is addressed by integrating the project in the legal, institutional and programmatic framework of UNEP/MAP. The Replication and Communication component of the project aims to promote best practices throughout the region and to provide support to countries for their replication. This will provide concrete support to the implementation of the 5-year Programme and Resource Mobilization Strategy in the future. This symbiosis, between GEF International waters, which handles trans-boundary water issues, and UNEP/MAP, which facilitates environmental governance and secures sustainable implementation of agreed measures, is almost unparalleled.

A new GEF project on climate variability will start this year.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION OBJECTIVES.

The following recommendations, addressed to the Secretariat and the Contracting Parties, are in line with the Governance paper. While most recommendations are included in the Programme of Work, some will only be implemented once the resources are made available.

General

- Prepare the next 5-year Programme for the Mediterranean in a format that can be shared with donors. Include a vision statement and clear targets.
- Establish and maintain close and professional working relations with main donors based on dialogue, credibility and transparency. Nurture relations with donors through informal contacts, information sharing, and dialogue on substance and policies.
- Present UNEP/MAP as a coordinated and integrated system with common goals and programmes in discussions with donors and in multi-partner initiatives.
- Be selective in approaching donors: give priority to those able to provide broad programme funds with conditions that UNEP/MAP can reasonably meet. Broad funding helps the organization stay its course towards the attainment of overall goals, whereas a patchwork of small heavily earmarked contributions may complicate or even undermine the organization's own priorities. Too specific and earmarked contributions will use up limited capacity of the office.
- Make full use of the support and engagement of the Contracting Parties and Focal Points as advocates for funding and support to UNEP/MAP within their own and other governments, as well as with other relevant partners.

- Emphasize the need for the Contracting Parties, as the “owners” of the UNEP/MAP system, to provide voluntary funds in addition to MTF funds.
- Further deepen cooperation with the European Union, UNEP/MAPs most important donor, while exploring further possible funding sources of relevance within the EU (see recommendations related to specific donors).
- Explore the possibility for secondments of staff from the Contracting Parties and of a programme of Junior Professional Officers that exist in UNEP and other UN organizations.
- Consider the introduction of an appeal for funds that builds on the biannual plan, which should aim to provide donors with a comprehensive overview of the goals, objectives, activities and requirements of UNEP/MAP.

Coherence, coordination and programme management

- Give high priority to the continued implementation and resourcing of recommendations for better coherence, coordination and programme management as set forward in the governance paper. These are key to successful resource mobilization.
- Make the management of donor funds and approaches an integral part of the programme management cycle.
- Integrate resource mobilization into the agenda of the Executive Coordinating Panel to ensure coordination and ownership.
- Ensure that all approaches for funding are guided by the Five-Year and Biannual Plans.
- Formulate plans and budgets in user-friendly formats that are conducive to resource mobilization and the preparation of submissions to donors.
- Complement the Plans with narrative strategic outlines that set out main goals, core business lines, priorities, expected results and the strategies to be employed to ensure good performance.
- Establish a planned and systematic approach to evaluations. In addition to obvious internal benefits, evaluations serve to convince donors that UNEP/MAP is committed to self-learning and improvement.
- Establish systems for reporting on the implementation of activities, which respond to the needs and expectations of the donors in terms of structure, content, transparency and timing. Reports on the implementation of activities and use of funds are as important as succinct plans, and help donors convince their constituencies that money provided to UNEP/MAP is well spent. A uniform system for reporting, which is acceptable to as many donors as possible, will serve to avoid a multitude of reporting formats.

Internal capacity and systems for resource mobilization

- Invest in dedicated capacity for resource mobilization, starting by staffing the newly proposed post for programme management and resource mobilization. While the current financial situation may not be conducive to the creation of additional functions, no serious, well-coordinated resource mobilization can be carried out without it. Such a function could usefully be attached to the Coordinating Unit. Main tasks would include developing and implementing resource mobilization strategies; establishing and maintaining regular and systematic contacts with donors; advising the Coordinator and RAC Directors on funding and donor relations; working with RACs in preparing comprehensive appeals, submissions on planned activities, requirements and reports on the implementation and use of funds; keeping major donors abreast of developments and activities in a systematic manner; negotiating comprehensive partnership arrangements and funding agreements; and establishing and maintaining systems for timely follow-up of contributions. Consider assigning staff at the regional centers to enhance coordination and cooperation between the Coordinating Unit and the RACs. The role of the ECP is key in guiding this process.
- Prepare and issue guidelines for UNEP/MAP staff on resource mobilization that build on this strategy. These should serve to clarify division of responsibilities, frameworks for funding requests, and clearance processes for funding requests and reporting. They should also ensure information-sharing on issues such as funding approaches to donors, feed-back from

donors, funding indications and firm pledges, earmarking and conditions, and the preparation of material for donors and relevant financial information.

- Prepare specific guidelines on how to manage relations with private sector. While presenting obvious benefits, cooperation with private sector entities engaged in activities with a negative impact on the environment may involve risks in terms of damage to the reputation and the credibility of the Organization. There are plenty of examples of guidelines and principles on private sector engagement to tap into within the UN. These include the UN Business Guidelines and the Global Compact Principles as well as more specific ones within the various UN agencies and programmes and in major NGOs working on environmental issues.
- Set up and maintain a sustainable system for the administration of voluntary contributions that is consistent with and an integral part of the planning cycle, and that would give up to date information on the funding situation vis-à-vis planned budgets. For this purpose, create a MAP-wide tracking system that would be helpful in registering pledges, payments, allocations and reporting requirements and serve to improve coordination and identify gaps and possible overlaps

Recommendations related to specific donors

- Deepen cooperation with all relevant services of the European Commission.
- Enhance synergies with other EU organizations and initiatives (i.e. Horizon 2020 and the European Environment Agency (EEA)) to increase the efficiency of donor expenditure and avoid duplication and overlap.
- Participate actively in the second round of the ENRTP to ensure access to direct grants. Finalize proposals on Sustainable Consumption and Production and on the Ecosystems Approach. Explore and follow up on further thematic funding sources in collaboration with focal points, for access to funds based on call for proposals.
- Develop a system for close coordination at the country level between focal points of UNEP/MAP, MEDPOL and RACs, and EU delegations and/or EU focal points, in order to help Parties exploit funding opportunities with the EU.
- Build on results delivered under current GEF partnerships, when developing future initiatives such as the replication and communication strategies and the sustainable financing tools developed for the implementation of the National Action Plans (NAPs) adopted under the Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS) Protocol framework.
- Start developing a portfolio of proposals for future GEF funding as soon as possible, since the application and negotiating process is long.
- Engage in discussions with the EU, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the World Bank on regional initiatives which may help advance the ecosystems approach to management. Consider starting with a programme to expand environmental investments in the Adriatic Sea, complementing the Mediterranean to Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP) in the Southern Mediterranean building on the interest among the Parties to advance in this direction. Similar regional initiatives may be worth pursuing.
- Strengthen and operationalize partnerships with the Union for the Mediterranean secretariat, the Marseilles Center and other regional partners by bringing an integrated UNEP/MAP programme of activities to the table.
- Explore funding opportunities with private foundations that focus on environmental issues, such as the Oak Foundation, which focuses on climate change mitigation and conservation of marine resources, MAVA, which focuses on conservation and biodiversity, and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, among others.

Appendix 1 presents a detailed list of activities in the 2012-2013 Programme of Work for which funding has not yet been secured.

Appendix I - Analysis of external funding by donor

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
1.1.1	Political bodies of MAP/Barcelona Convention and its Protocols fully operational and effective	1.1.1.1	17th Contracting parties meeting successfully held; Adequate meeting facilities and Secretariat services provided; Working documents made available to parties in 4 working languages within deadlines; Adequate representation ensured; Reports translated and published in 4 languages	C U	0	350		350			Host Country
1.1.2	MAP and Components focal points system fully aligned	1.1.2.1	MAP focal point meeting successfully held; Progress achieved during the previous biennium reported; Draft thematic decisions agreed; Programme of work and budget reviewed;	CU	0	50		50			
		1.1.2.3	REMPEC focal point meeting successfully held	REMPEC	0	10		10			Host Country
		1.1.2.4	Joint BP/RAC , PAP/RAC, INFO/RAC Focal Point meeting successfully held	BP	30	0				France	
		1.1.2.6	CP/RAC Focal Point Meeting successfully held	CP	50	0				Spain	
		1.1.2.7	Cross-system functional review carried out	CU	0	30		30			

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
1.1.3	MAP advisory bodies for sustainable development fully operational and effective	1.1.3	15th MCS D and its annual steering committee meetings successfully held; Meeting reports submitted to the 18th CPs meeting; Reports prepared and translated; MSSD update and implementation advanced, implementation of Switch Mediterranean results shared with MCS D members, including the work for integrating SCP, green economy and climate change adaptation	CU	0	60	60			EU (SWITCH MED)	
1.1.4	Greening of MAP events	1.1.4	All events organized by MAP and its components are organized according to sustainable criteria	CP	25	0			Spain		
1.1.5	Integrated and streamline approaches in implementing horizontal and emerging issues	1.1.5.1	Ownership of the parties to implement Ecosystem approach (EA) roadmap ensured	CU	0	260	260			EU (ECAP)	
		1.1.5.2	Governance of high seas issues followed up on regular basis; Policy papers prepared and legal and technical advise provided to Contracting parties; Workshop on reporting for regular process; MAP work on high seas governance projected at regional and global level	CU	0	70		70			

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013		Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2		EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		1.1.5.3	Renewable energies and mitigation techniques such as carbon sequestration addressed by MAP decision making bodies and linkages made with related global processes; Policy papers prepared and legal and technical advise provided to Contracting parties; technical assessment finalized	CU	0	25		25				
		1.1.5.3	Renewable energies and mitigation techniques such as carbon sequestration addressed by MAP decision making bodies and linkages made with related global processes; Policy papers prepared and legal and technical advise provided to Contracting parties; technical assessment finalized	MEDPOL	10	70		70	Spain		Spain, Contracting Parties	
		1.1.5.4	Marine spatial planning understood and implemented as appropriate in line with ICZM; Approaches developed and synergies ensured with other relevant organizations	PAP	15	0			EU-IPA ADRIATIC CBC PROGRAMME: Shape			
1.1.6	Improved capacity for integrated strategic planning using result based management	1.1.6	Improved capacity for integrated strategic planning using result based management	CU	0	316.778		316.778				

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
1.1.7	Results oriented partnerships established with international and civil society organizations MAP partners	1.1.7.1	Interagency cooperation established; Existing collaboration agreements with key regional actors updated and shared with the Bureau; Joint activities with partners implemented where appropriate	CU	0	5		5			
		1.1.7.3	Partnership with WB MCMI for improved governance of the Mediterranean	BP	112.32	702	702		Regional Governance and Knowledge Generation Project	Regional Governance and Knowledge Generation Project	
			Sub-total (1.1)		242.320	1948.778	1022.000	926.778			
1.2.1	Regional policies, guidelines and plans necessary for the effective implementation of the Convention , protocols and strategies adopted, updated and implemented	1.2.1.1	Updating/Developing the indicators of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development following the MSSD implementation assessment and presented at 15th MCSD meeting	BP	0	150	150			Regional Governance and Knowledge Generation Project	
		1.2.1.2	Integration of SCP and Green economy in MSSD, including SCP indicators, and regional cooperation through stakeholder dialogue and mobilizing other actors in the framework of the MCSD building also on experiences of the implementation of SCP in other regions (SWITCH-Asia) and preparing the implementation Plan for SWITCH Mediterranean activities.	CU	0	600	600			EU (SWITCH MED)	
		1.2.1.3	Preparing MAP Integrated Monitoring programme based on ecosystem	MEDPOL	0	200	200			EU (ECAP)	

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013		Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2		EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
			approach									
		1.2.1.4	Determining GES and targets in the framework of Ecosystem Approach for 11 ecological objectives, piloting as appropriate and supporting this process through socio-economic and cost of environmental degradation analysis	BP	0	150	150				EU (ECAP)	
		1.2.1.4	Determining GES and targets in the framework of Ecosystem Approach for 11 ecological objectives, piloting as appropriate and supporting this process through socio-economic and cost of environmental degradation analysis	BP	100	500	500			EU FP7 (PERSEUS)	EU FP7 (PERSEUS)	
		1.2.1.4	Determining GES and targets in the framework of Ecosystem Approach for 11 ecological objectives, piloting as appropriate and supporting this process through socio-economic and cost of environmental degradation analysis	CU and MAP components	0	520	520				EU (ECAP)	
		1.2.1.5	Preparing MAP policy on the assessment of marine and coastal environment in line with the ecosystems approach and regular process	CU	0	100	100				EU (ECAP)	

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b	
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)				
		1.2.1.6	Assessing the national legal and administrative systems, including authorization, inspection, preparedness and response capabilities available in the Mediterranean with regard to offshore activities including the preparation of an action plan to implement the Offshore protocol	CU	0	170	170			EU (ECAP)		
		1.2.1.7	Updating the Strategic Programme to protect marine and coastal biodiversity (SAP BIO) with the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and ecosystems approach	SPA	0	30	30			EU (ECAP)		
		1.2.1.8	Assessment of the implementation of the SAPMED through the NAPs and taking into account the gradual application of the ecosystems approach	MEDPOL	0	10		10				
		1.2.1.9	Preparation of a detailed marine litter regional Plan including costs, targets and deadlines and programmes of measures in the framework of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol	MEDPOL	0	200		200				EU (ECAP)
		1.2.1.9A	Implementation of selected activities of the Strategic Framework for the management of marine litter	MEDPOL	0	160		160				EU
1.2.2	Assistance to countries to implement regional policies and guidelines	1.2.2.10	Control of maritime traffic by developing the VTS capacity improved	REMPEC	189	0			EU (SAFEMED)			
		1.2.2.11	Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention improved	REMPEC	54	0			EU (SAFEMED)			

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		1.2.2.2	Support in the application of National SCP Action Plans	CP	41	0			Spain		
		1.2.2.3	Assist countries to implement the adopted Regional Plans in the framework of Art 15 of LBS Protocol; updating, as needed, of adopted Regional Plans and develop NIPs in the framework of the Stockholm Convention	CP	25	0			Spain		
		1.2.2.4	Provision of technical assistance to countries for the implementation of Hazardous Waste and Dumping Protocols	MEDPOL	0	60		60			Funds through CP/RAC
		1.2.2.7	Countries ready to undergo an audit of their level of implementation of the mandatory IMO instruments	REMPEC	55	0			EU (SAFEMED)		
		1.2.2.8	Flag States better prepared to discharge their obligations under IMO Conventions	REMPEC	55	0			EU (SAFEMED)		
		1.2.2.9	Countries better prepared to discharge their duties as Port States; port state control regime in the Mediterranean strengthened	REMPEC	31	0			EU (SAFEMED)		
1.2.3	Effective reporting and implementation	1.2.3.1	Further research on the implementation by CPs of the Guidelines on liability and compensation issues	CU	0	40		40			

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		1.2.3.2	Assisting countries to submit reports as per art. 26 of the Barcelona Convention, legal and technical advise provided, reporting format upgraded, reporting database established and links with InforMEA secured	INFO	15	0			Italy		
		1.2.3.3	3 SPAMIs evaluated (Banc des Kabyles Marine Reserve / Habibas Islands / MPA of Portofino)	SPA	0	30		30			SPAMIs countries: Italy, Algeria
1.2.4	Compliance mechanisms and procedures fully operational	1.2.4.1	Compliance committee (CC) successfully held ; non compliance situations identified and addressed, Legal and technical assistance to countries provided to overcome difficulties, legal advise provided to the Coordinating Unit; Assessment report on the implementation of the Convention and its protocols presented to the meeting of the CPs	CU	0	120		120			
			Sub-total (1.2)		565.000	3040.000	2420.000	620.000			
1.3.1	Further development of INFO MAP including the integration of information systems of MAP components	1.3.1.1	INFO MAP regional node finalized; template to collect users need; technical guidelines and user need analysis document prepared; common and shared Infomap standards for interoperability, infomap regional services, data centre, agora, infomap portal shared services, Web2.0 tools completed	INFO	493	0			Italy		

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b	
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)				
		1.3.1.2	Assistance provided to countries in establishing integrated and shared environmental national nodes of Infomap as appropriate, SEIS national roadmap prepared in 3 pilots	INFO	0	375		375				
		1.3.1.3	Country visits, user requirement analysis report, country specific roadmap	INFO	0	255		255				
		1.3.1.4	InfoMAP spatial data infrastructure, definition of use cases for SDI based on ecosystem approach, implement use cases with Components and countries, carry out interoperability test, technical guidelines prepared, assistance provided, review of existing tools and means for the monitoring and vigilance of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts	INFO	180	75	50	25			EU (ECAP)	
		1.3.1.8	MED POL Data bases management, development of GIS, maintenance of Info System	MEDPOL	0	100	100				Funds through INFO/RAC	
		1.3.1.9	User requirement analysis for ICZM platform integration with InfoMAP	INFO	95	20		20		Italy		
1.3.2	Upgrade and maintain MAP and its components websites and on line libraries	1.3.2.2	Integrated on line UNEP/MAP library established including library maintenance (purchasing of books/periodicals)	CU	0	15		15				
		1.3.2.3	Effective and up-to-date website of MEDPOL	MEDPOL	0	75	75			Funds through INFO/RAC		

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013		Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b	
					EXT1	EXT2		EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)				
1.3.3	Knowledge sharing and exchange	1.3.3.1	State of Environment report in 2013	CU	0	50		50					
		1.3.3.1	State of Environment report in 2013	SPA	0	30		30					
		1.3.3.10	Collection and dissemination of R&D project results related to Marine and coastal environment; Newsletter produced on periodical basis	INFO	55	0				Italy			
		1.3.3.2	Developing an interactive ICZM Governance Platform	PAP	92	0				EU-FP7: Pegaso			
		1.3.3.3	Stocktaking synthesis report, An Introduction to legal and technical aspects to the ICZM Protocol	PAP	20	0				EU-FP7: Pegaso			
		1.3.3.4	Capacity building on ICZM Protocol, including a Virtual MedOpen training course conducted	PAP	12	0				EU-IPA ADRIATIC CBC PROGRAMME: Shape			
		1.3.3.5	Updated maritime traffic flow information and benchmarking the traffic flows trends with previous trends	REMPEC	15	0				EU (SAFEMED)			
		1.3.3.6	Workshop sharing lessons from Deepwater Horizon Incident	REMPEC	0	70			70				
		1.3.3.8	Creation of global communities interested in SCP, co-feeding, through on line interaction (more than 150 members participating) and effective dissemination and knowledge exchange on SCP among Mediterranean stakeholders and MAP components	CP	11	10			10	Spain			

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		1.3.3.8	Creation of global communities interested in SCP, co-feeding, through on line interaction (more than 150 members participating) and effective dissemination and knowledge exchange on SCP among Mediterranean stakeholders and MAP components	CP	11	10		10	Spain		
1.3.4	One voice campaign for UNEP MAP	1.3.4.1	MAP and MCSD's contribution to sustainable development (focus on Green Economy, SCP and governance) presented at RIO+20	CU	0	15	15			EU (SWITCH MED)	
		1.3.4.3	Information material on Pollution reduction	MEDPOL	0	60		60			
		1.3.4.6	Organization of Mediterranean Environmental events; dissemination of key success stories; presence at key events including a side event at RIO+20, including in communication materials related to MEDPartnership project, awareness raising regarding marine and coastal biodiversity, climate change, and promoting coast day and ICZM Protocol	PAP	81	104	104			EU-IPA ADRIATIC CBC PROGRAMME: Shape	EU, ENPI (LITUSnostrum)
			Sub-total (1.3)		1,065.000	1,264.000	344.000	920.000			
2.1.1	Implementing ICZM Protocol Action Plan Assist countries in preparing ICZM Strategies and Plans	2.1.1	National ICZM Plans and Strategies in Albania, Montenegro and Algeria; Interactive Methodological Framework for ICZM, Outline for ICZM Strategies adapted to Adriatic countries	PAP	30	350	350		EU-IPA ADRIATIC CBC PROGRAMME: Shape	EU, ENPI (LITUSnostrum)	

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
2.1.2	Updating and preparing ICZM methodologies	2.1.2.1	ICZM Guidelines updated; Outline for ICZM Strategies and Plans; MSP, coastal risks, climate change, landscape management, tourism, land policies, carrying capacity. Analysis of land-use change with satellite images	PAP	0	302	302			EU, ENPI (LITUSnostrum)	
		2.1.2.2	Developing a participatory territorial prospective method	BP	40	0			Pegaso project		
		2.1.2.3	ICZM indicators in line with the Ecosystems Approach developed and tested	BP	0	20	20			Pegaso project	
		2.1.2.3	ICZM indicators in line with the Ecosystems Approach developed and tested	BP	63	0			Pegaso project		
		2.1.2.6	The ranking of the ports to be equipped in priority with port reception facilities is established	REMPEC	0	15	15				EU (SAFEMED)
2.1.3	Implementing ICZM protocol through specific local and policy initiatives	2.1.3.1	Projects prepared and implemented (CAMPs Spain, Italy, France, Montenegro; Pilot projects on Setback and MSP; Carrying Capacity, etc.), promoting the integration of biodiversity issues and SCP in the ICZM processes and CAMP projects	CP	18	20		20	Spain		

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		2.1.3.1	Projects prepared and implemented (CAMPs Spain, Italy, France, Montenegro; Pilot projects on Setback and MSP; Carrying Capacity, etc.), promoting the integration of biodiversity issues and SCP in the ICZM processes and CAMP projects	PAP	10	1400	400	1000	EU-IPA ADRIATIC CBC PROGRAMME: Shape	EU, ENPI (LITUSnostrum)	FFEM (GEF France)
		2.1.3.2	Assessment report on CAMP and CAMP manual updated: regional workshop organized	PAP	0	30		30			
			Sub-total (2.1)		161.000	2,137.000	1,087.000	1,050.000			
3.1.1	Ecosystem based management Assessing the economic impact	3.1.1.1	Economic effects of marine protected areas on the territorial development estimated.	BP	160	0			FFEM		
		3.1.1.2	Joint socio-economic evaluation with GFCM of the fishing activities carried out in pelagic ecosystems and deep benthic habitats (Open seas, including deep seas); The economic value of the pelagic and deep sea habitat evaluated	SPA	0	50	50			EU (ECAP)	
		3.1.1.3	Economic impact of sustainable fishing in the Mediterranean evaluated	BP	0	120		120			
			Sub-total (3.1)		160.000	170.000	50.000	120.000			

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013		Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2		EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
3.2.1	Assistance to countries to carry out field survey, monitoring and mapping of biodiversity	3.2.1.1	Mapping of seagrass meadows and other assemblages and habitats of particular importance for the marine environment in Mediterranean areas, Elaboration of an Atlas of seagrass meadows distribution in the Mediterranean	SPA	0	100		100				TOTAL Foundation
3.2.2	Assistance to countries to implement the regional action plans on endangered species	3.2.2.5	Elaboration of Taxonomic Reference Lists	SPA	0	40		40				Private Foundations
3.2.3	Assistance to countries to implement Ballast Water Management (BWM) Convention	3.2.3.1	More awareness and better knowledge of the provisions of the BWM Convention	REMPEC	54	0			EU (SAFEMED)			
		3.2.3.2	Development of national ballast water management strategies	REMPEC	20	10	10		EU (SAFEMED)	IMO ITCP		
		3.2.3.3	Knowledge of surveillance personnel enhanced and harmonized	REMPEC	36	15	15		EU (SAFEMED)	IMO ITCP		
		3.2.3.4	Coastal States are able to quickly identify possible threat of invasive alien species from incoming ships	REMPEC	0	50	50			IMO ITCP		
			Sub-total (3.2)		110.000	215.000	75.000	140.000				
3.3.1	Assist countries to establish SPAMIs	3.3.1.1	Consultation processes are initiated and financially and technically supported	SPA	0	110	110			EU (ECAP)		

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013		Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2		EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		3.3.1.2	Participate in oceanographic campaigns in open sea areas, including the deep seas, the elaboration of the management plans based on ecosystem approach	SPA	0	150	150				EU (ECAP)	
		3.3.1.3	Support the work of the work group that will be responsible to draw up the joint presentation reports for inclusion of areas in the SPAMI List; Existing data collected and presentation reports filled	SPA	0	30	30				EU (ECAP)	
		3.3.1.4	Elaboration of the management plans based on ecosystem approach for two SPAMIs and its ecological and operational objectives	SPA	0	200	200				EU (ECAP)	
3.3.2	Strengthening the marine protected areas network	3.3.2.1	Establishment of coordination mechanisms for regional MPA management ; Awareness raising, communication and information activities implemented	SPA	0	30			30			
			Sub-total (3.3)		0.000	520.000	490.000		30.000			
4.1.1	Undertaking pollution related assessments and support to countries in implementing monitoring programme	4.1.1.2	Assistance to countries for the implementation of national monitoring programmes, for 4 countries	MEDPOL	0	200	200				EU (ECAP)	
		4.1.1.3	Data quality assurance for bathing water analyses	MEDPOL	0	10	10				WHO	
		4.1.1.4	Assessment of national needs for capacity building for the implementation of integrated monitoring programmes of ECAP	MEDPOL	0	100	100				EU (ECAP)	

					2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013			
No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
4.1.2	Technical assistance to countries in the field of liability and compensation for marine pollution from ships	4.1.2.1	Enhanced knowledge on oil spill claims management	REMPEC	0	70	50	20		IMO ITCP	MOIG
		4.1.2.2	Awareness and knowledge on liability for HNS pollution incidents improved	REMPEC	54	0			EU (SAFEMED)		
4.1.3	Support to countries in the field of preparedness and response to marine pollution incidents	4.1.3.1	Level of knowledge and preparedness at national level in the field of contingency planning increased	REMPEC	0	217.526	217.526			IMO ITCP, EU (POSOW)	
		4.1.3.5	Contracting Parties have a common approach to risk assessment	REMPEC	0	158.986	152.986	6		EU (MEDESS4MS)	IMO ITCP, IPIECA, MOIG, OGP
		4.1.3.6	Enhanced knowledge on waste management and development of National Oily Waste Management Plan	REMPEC	0	12		12			IMO ITCP, IPIECA, MOIG, OGP
			Sub-total (4.1)		54.000	768.512	730.512	38.000			
4.2.1	Pollution reduction demonstration projects, including the sound management of POPs	4.2.1.3	Identification and dissemination of BATs and BEPs in activity sectors of Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia within the scope of the Regional Plans (BAT4MED project)	CP	130	0			EU-FP7 BAT4MED project		
		4.2.1.4	Technical assistance to countries not targeted in BAT4MED in the application of BATs and BEPs and alternatives for the prevention and minimization of mercury, new POPs and BOD from the food sector	CP	100	150		150	Spain		EU-FP7 BAT4MED project

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013		Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2		EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		4.2.1.5	Assistance to countries to reduce unintentional POPs, greenhouse gases and heavy metals by developing/upgrading and implementing BAT/BEP in key economic sectors in Mediterranean countries	CP	40	110		110	Spain		GEF	
		4.2.1.6	Awareness and capacity building activities and materials to assist Mediterranean countries in sound management of PCBs stocks in national electric companies	CP	20	0			Spain			
4.2.2	Establishing PRTR	4.2.2	PRTR prepared in two additional countries	MEDPOL	0	105	105			Funds through INFO/RAC + EU (SEIS)		
4.2.3	Management and maintenance of Waste water treatment plants, including the addressing of environmental and health aspects with regard to bathing waters and tourism establishments	4.2.3.1	Experts in two countries trained, preparation of sustainability report	MEDPOL	0	20	20			WHO		
		4.2.3.2	Preparation of technical guidelines on beach profiles	MEDPOL	0	10	10			WHO		
		4.2.3.3	Pilot projects to implement Guidelines for environmental health risks in tourist establishments	MEDPOL	0	10	10			WHO		
4.2.5	Promote compliance monitoring and	4.2.5.1	Terminal operators engaged in a safety programme	REMPEC	0	15		15			OCIFMF/MOIG	

					2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013			
No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
	enforcement with the provisions of the main international maritime conventions	4.2.5.2	Exchange of experience and information between law enforcement officials conducive to better enforcement of MARPOL Annex I	REMPEC	0	20		20			WB Sustainable Med project
		4.2.5.3	Knowledge of surveillance personnel enhanced and harmonized with respect to the MARPOL Convention	REMPEC	0	30		30			EU, IMO ITCP
		4.2.5.4	Delegation of authority by flag States well monitored	REMPEC	84	0			EU (SAFEMED)		
		4.2.5.5	Knowledge on implementation of AFS Convention enhanced and harmonized	REMPEC	0	24	24			IMO ITCP	
			Sub-total (4.2)		374.000	494.000	169.000	325.000			
5.1.1	Analysis of renewable marine energies	5.1.1	Feasible renewable marine energy identified and estimated	BP	0	320		320			EIB
5.1.2	Green Economy and SCP	5.1.2.1	New entrepreneurs have received training on green entrepreneurship; green entrepreneurs have received technical support to develop, to scale-up their business projects and create new green local employment opportunities; entrepreneurs have applied for programmes of financial and/or technical support	CP	282	0			Spain		

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		5.1.2.2	Regional Platform for Green Competitiveness with database sorted by intelligent search fields per sector and SCP tool; database widely used: Increased awareness and knowledge exchange among Mediterranean stakeholders on benefits brought by the shift to SCP	CP	124	0			Spain		
		5.1.2.3	Operating a network of Local Antennas for Green Competitiveness and Green Economy; Systematic follow-up of SCP initiatives and case studies developed: SCP case studies disseminated	CP	240	0			Spain		
		5.1.2.4	Award for innovation for green economy granted to an entrepreneurship project initiative and disseminated among Mediterranean countries	CP	84	0			Spain		
		5.1.2.5	CP audits to boost the adoption of green competitiveness (GRECO) as tool for Mediterranean companies to succeed in the global market; GRECO projects identified, audits implemented SMEs applying for CP financial schemes	CP	282	0			Spain		
5.1.3	Capacity building (CB) activities and pilot projects on SCP	5.1.3.1	Methodology, guidelines and toolkit for integration of SCP in the Mediterranean and related Capacity building activities (Switch MED)	CP	400	400	400		EU (SWITCH MED)	EU (SWITCH MED)	

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		5.1.3.2	Increased knowledge of representatives from public sector, business and civil society on CP, SCP, Green Public Procurement, Green Banking, Green jobs, Carbon and Water footprint	CP	140	0			EU (H2020)		
		5.1.3.3	Improved environmental, economic, health and social conditions for local community, opportunities for replication identified; reduction of environmental impacts and toxical chemicals associated to the target areas	CP	124	0			Spain		
		5.1.3.3	Improved environmental, economic, health and social conditions for local community, opportunities for replication identified; reduction of environmental impacts and toxical chemicals associated to the target areas	CP	124	0			Spain		
		5.1.3.3	Improved environmental, economic, health and social conditions for local community, opportunities for replication identified; reduction of environmental impacts and toxical chemicals associated to the target areas	CP	120	0			Spain		
		5.1.3.3	Improved environmental, economic, health and social conditions for local community, opportunities for replication identified; reduction of environmental impacts and toxical chemicals associated to the target areas	CP	120	0			Spain		

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		5.1.3.3	Improved environmental, economic, health and social conditions for local community, opportunities for replication identified; reduction of environmental impacts and toxical chemicals associated to the target areas	CP	120	0			Spain		
		5.1.3.3	Improved environmental, economic, health and social conditions for local community, opportunities for replication identified; reduction of environmental impacts and toxical chemicals associated to the target areas	CP	120	0			Spain		
		5.1.3.3	Improved environmental, economic, health and social conditions for local community, opportunities for replication identified; reduction of environmental impacts and toxical chemicals associated to the target areas	CP	124	0			Spain		
5.1.4	Empowering civil society, consumer associations and NGO on SCP and POPs prevention	5.1.4.1	Civil society increased awareness; Green shots award well attended; Increased contents of consumpediamed; Visits and comments in consumpediamed	CP	140	0			Spain		
		5.1.4.2	Training civil society young leaders on SCP tools for Mediterranean Undertake Free of chemicals" Regional Campus and replication in a country	CP	26	0			Spain		

No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	2012-2013		2012-2013	2012-2013	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
					EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)			
		5.1.4.3	Reinforcing the role of NGOs in raising awareness on population on POPs; 2 local NGOs including the POPs in their work programmes and disseminating the awareness material to 200 hundred people	CP	25	0			Spain		
5.1.5	Capacity building to implement National Action Plans on Sustainable Public Procurement at local, regional or national level in Mediterranean countries	5.1.5.1	Assist countries to develop and implement National Action Plans on SPP; National Action Plan implementation on the short-medium and long run	CP	83	0			Spain		
5.1.6	Capacity building to implement Sustainable Procurement and Green Campus in Universities	5.1.6.1	Mediterranean Universities develop Plans to implement Sustainable Procurement, National experts share and decide on the plans and its implementation on the short-medium and long term	CP	83	0			Spain		
		5.1.6.2	Introduce SCP concepts in the academic programs (on SCP, Environmental Policies and POPs); Internships programmes activated with universities and business schools, Training course for Master and doctoral students by experts from the academia/international organizations	CP	83	0			Spain		

					2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013			
No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
		5.1.6.3	Enhanced involvement of Mediterranean regional organizations and networks in SCP and SCM; Enhanced partnerships and MoUs signed Projects jointly implemented	CP	41	0			Spain		
			Sub-total (5.1)		2,885.000	720.000	400.000	320.000			
6.1.1	Analysis of climate change impact	6.1.1.1	On surface water, Availability of water resources in the Mediterranean river basins in 20125 and 2050 estimated	BP	28	0			France		
		6.1.1.3	Raise awareness on the potential effects of Climate Change on the fate of POPs in the environment through workshops for policy makers, NGOs and other stakeholders	CP	17	0			Spain		
		6.1.1.4	Development and elaboration of a an assistance programme to countries to address the CC issue and its impacts on natural marine habitats and endangered species	SPA	0	60	60				GEF climate variability project
6.1.3	Elaboration of indicators of climate change impact on biodiversity in specially protected areas	6.1.3	A first set of indicators of climate change impact on biodiversity in specially protected areas elaborated in consultation with relevant experts	SPA	0	60		60			
6.1.4	Monitoring climate change	6.1.4.2	Better knowledge of the actual emissions from ships in the Mediterranean sea	REMPEC	0	20		20			
			Sub-total (6.1)		45.000	140.000	60.000	80.000			

					2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013			
No	Main Activities	Result No	Description	Lead component	EXT1	EXT2	EXT2 under negotiations (a)	EXT2 to be mobilized (b)	Donor EXT1	Donor EXT2a	Potential Donor EXT2b
6.2.1	Adoption and Follow-up activities to the Regional Adaptation to climate change framework	6.2.1	Key actions implemented to include: introduction of adaptation measures into land-use and water resource planning in the coastal zone; vulnerability maps, awareness raising programmes targeted to decision makers, local communities and the population at large, and ensuring that early warning systems are in place to predict extreme events	CU	0	635	635			GEF climate variability project	
			Sub-total (6.2)		0.000	635.000	635.000	0.000			
6.3.1	Assistance to countries for the proper management of desalination activities and on water re-use	6.3.1.1	New desalination plants properly managed	MEDPOL	0	60		60			EDS
			Sub-total (6.3)		0.000	60.000	0.000	60.000			
			GRAND TOTAL		5661.320	12112.290	7482.512	4629.778			